

THE MORE BONDS THE FEWER CASUALTIES.

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## CAMBRAI SET ON FIRE BY THE GERMANS BATTLE RAGES ON 250 MILES OF FRONT

### BASTIONS OF GERMAN LINE UNTENABLE

Cambrai Burning, Lille, St. Quentin and Laon Being Surrounded and of Little Use to Boche—Allied Sledge Hammer Blows Increase in Intensity—New Offensive by French Between Aisne and Vesle—Belgian Wedge Widens—Menin Menaced.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, Oct. 1.—French, British, American and Belgian troops continue their smashes against the German defenses further increasing the peril to the German armies from Verdun to the North Sea. The important bastions of Lille, Cambrai, St. Quentin and Laon more and more are becoming of less use to the Germans.

Cambrai was burning today, having been set on fire by the Germans, while Field Marshal Haig's forces were pushing into its suburbs on the north, west and southwest. Around St. Quentin the British were extending their iron ring. Between St. Quentin and Cambrai the British are crossing the Scheldt canal at several points having taken Vendhuile on the canal west of Le Catelet and midway between Cambrai and St. Quentin. Northeast of St. Quentin the British have taken Levergies, east of a point running north and south through St. Quentin.

#### Belgian Progress Rapid

The wedge driven in between the forces of Lille and the German submarine bases of the Belgian coast is being widened rapidly. The Belgians are encircling Roulers on the railway line from Lille to the submarine bases of Ostend and Zeebrugge. Farther south the British menace Menin, on the same railway and are along the live west of Menin for a distance of five miles. The forces under King Albert are on open ground and it would seem that the railroads forming and within the triangle of Lille, Ghent and Bruges would soon be lost to the Germans, bringing about the evacuation of Ostend and Zeebrugge.

#### New French Drive

General Berthelot resumed Tuesday morning his onslaughts against the German lines between the Vesle and the Aisne west of Rheims. The French here are marching toward the eastern end of Chemin-des-Dames and the open country north of Rheims by which Laon can be outflanked.

From the Suippe to the Meuse the French and Americans maintain their strong steady pressure against the German forces defending the important communication lines running east to Metz from Laon to the St. Quentin region. West of Argonne the French are crossing up the valley of the Aisne toward Chalange and Vouziers. Since September 26 the French have captured more than 13,000 prisoners and in excess of 300 guns on this front. East of Argonne the Americans continue to maintain and improve their positions in the face of strong German resistance.

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### HARBOR PRAISED FOR TRANSPORT WORK

PARIS, Oct. 1.—General Pershing on behalf of the American first army congratulated Major James G. Harbord, commander of the American supply service, for the manner in which necessary supplies had been transported to the front in recent operations.

### YANKS REPULSE HEAVY ATTACKS AT ST. QUENTIN

Germans Hurl Forces Reckless of Consequences Against Americans Holding Hindenburg Line at St. Quentin Canal Tunnel and Suffer Enormous Loss.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE ST. QUENTIN SECTOR, Oct. 1.—(By Associated Press.) American forces on the Hindenburg line south of Gouy were heavily engaged all day Monday and the action continued all night.

Australian units have been cooperating with the Americans. Near the north and south portals of the tunnel through which the St. Quentin canal runs, the fighting has been especially vigorous. It was at this point that the Americans passed over the canal. Thousands of Germans were poured into the struggle.

Tunnel Scene of Battle The St. Quentin canal tunnel runs for more than five kilometers under a mountain. The canal was held by large numbers of Germans on board of electrically lighted barges. There are wide tow paths and galleries leading off from each side of the canal and in them the entire garrison had quarters. This sector is one of the strongest parts of the Hindenburg system and the Americans have found it lined with tunnels, dugouts and galleries which require a great deal of mopping up. Large numbers of Germans have been killed but before they were silenced the enemy masses worked their machine guns with the greatest vigor.

When the Americans swept past the southern end of the tunnel the Germans remained in hiding until the Americans got a little way past and then they surged up and plunged into the fight. They were engaged first by the Americans and then by the Australians. The tunnel mouth was choked with dead. This action began late last evening and continued until 5 o'clock this morning with unabated intensity.

American units are now holding enemy trenches in the Hindenburg line from which the Germans have tried to force them. Everywhere there has been fighting of the hardest character.

#### Yanks Hold Their Positions

Reports just received indicate that north of Bellecourt there was heavy fighting and the Americans in spite of great pressure against them have held their positions. In not a few cases to the last man. They felt fighting rather than give up a single inch of ground to the desperately-fighting Germans, who seemed to have been hurled against them regardless of the cost. As a result of the fighting the Americans are holding lines forming a salient which bulges slightly westward between Gouy and Juncourt, but this, at last reports, was being gradually eliminated.

The general in command of one of the American divisions was warmly commended by British officers for the manner in which he managed to protect the flank between his command and another division northward.

Everywhere along the British front the battle was progressing under unfavorable weather conditions. The British movement appeared to be thwarted on Juncourt. Windy winds and rains, sweeping in from the North sea drenched the fighting armies and chilled them to the bone.

On the important Flanders battlefield the Belgians and British not only gained further ground but beat down completely the desperate counter-attacks of the Germans who are striving to eliminate the allied menace to the territory they hold between Roulers and Ostend.

### BULGARS FEAR OF REVOLUTION BROUGHT PEACE

Spread of Bolshevism in Sofia and Failure of Teutonic Allies to Eend Military Aid Induced King Ferdinand to Turn to Entente for Help Declares American Consul General.

PARIS, Oct. 1.—It was the fear of revolution at home and the failure of Germany and Austria to send him the military force he required that induced King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, to turn to the entente for help, according to the American consul-general at Sofia (Dominick Murphy) as quoted in a dispatch to the Matin from Saloniki.

The consul-general, the dispatch states, gave interesting details on his arrival at Saloniki from Sofia in company with the Bulgarian plenipotentiaries, of the conditions in the Bulgarian capital leading up to the demand for an armistice. King Ferdinand assembled the grand council September 23 with the result that a formal demand was made on Berlin and Vienna for immediate assistance. Notwithstanding the urgent tone of the demand Germany and Austria responded with evasive promises for the future.

That settled the determination of King Ferdinand to forsake the powers which had brought only desolation to Bulgaria, and entrust her destinies to the entente.

But what impelled the king most, the consul-general's account indicates, was the fear of revolution. Anarchy was making serious progress in Sofia. Workmen and soldiers had held meetings and passed laws. Bolshevism in its most excessive form became the regular order and manifestations were held before the royal palace.

King Ferdinand, it is added, is haunted by recollections of the execution of former Emperor Nicholas, was unable to sleep. He considered it essential for his country and for his own safety that a strong foreign military force should intervene and thus it is added, as Germany could not give him that he turned to the entente.

### BAN ON HOLIDAYS FOR SHIP WORKERS

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 1.—The 150,000 shipyard workers in Pacific coast states have been ordered to remain at work on Saturday afternoons by their respective iron trades councils, despite efforts of unions in some quarters to declare a Saturday half holiday. Frank C. Miller, secretary of the San Francisco Iron Trades Council announced here today.

Representatives of the councils in Vancouver, Tacoma, Seattle, Portland, Los Angeles and San Francisco are meeting here to await a new wage agreement which they said had been promised by the United States shipbuilding labor adjustment board. They expected that this agreement would provide for a Saturday half-holiday, but said they would do nothing in this regard until the agreement was forthcoming.

The conference today was taken up with committee reports.

### BOY-ED COMMANDS HUN BATTLESHIP

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 1.—The notorious Captain Boy-Ed, former German naval attaché at Washington, has just retired from the directorship of the press-section of the German navy department to command a battleship.

### CITY OF DAMASCUS ENCIrcLED BY ARMY LED BY ALLENBY

LONDON, Oct. 1.—British forces marching north from Palestine have virtually surrounded the city of Damascus. They are established on the north, west and south of the city. It was officially announced today. The troops which have effected this movement are cavalry forces. Some 1,000 prisoners and five guns were taken from enemy rear guards.

### ALLIED DRIVES GAIN STRENGTH AS BOCHE WEAKEN

PARIS, Oct. 1.—The allied offensive continues to gain strength and the German resistance to weaken. Yesterday saw another army, that of General Berthelot, join in the chain of battle with a success equal to that achieved by the other groups. His army attacked along the Vesle river northwest of Rheims.

It was on the extreme wing of the battle line that the most important feature of the day's operations were to be found. The remarkable advance of the Belgian left covers the flank of the second British army and permits it to advance safely to capture the crossings of the Lys river at Warneton, Comines, Courtrai and Menin. The British advance guards already hold two crossings and are approaching a third.

Once the Lys is crossed, General Fluin, his flank protected, can push boldly toward Escaut between Oudenarde and Tournai, and complete the envelopment of the Lille-Roubaix-Tourcoing region, which even now is gravely threatened.

On the extreme right General Gouraud's advance toward Montheau is important because that village is only a mile west of Chalange and the railroad which joins that locality to Apremont virtually has been cut. Grandpre, through which two German sections facing the French and American armies on either side of the Argonne forest must pass, is under an enfilading fire from French guns.

As a result the object for which the French and American armies are fighting is made easier for them. On the center the German resistance is desperate and progress is naturally slow, but Cambrai, St. Quentin and Le Catelet are at all intents and purposes taken. They have not been occupied because of mines and traps.

### RECORD UNLOADING OF SHIPS IN FRANCE

PARIS, Oct. 1.—On one day during last week Americans discharged 36,917 tons of cargo from ships at all the ports in France. During another day they discharged 41,438 tons at one particular port. Both are record performances.

### WATER POWER BILL PASSED BY HOUSE

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The house today passed without a dissent, the water and power bill, providing for government acquisition and extension of electric power plants. It authorizes the expenditure of \$175,000,000 for extending existing plants or building new ones.

### SENATE REJECTS EQUAL SUFFRAGE VOTE 53 TO 31

President's Appeal Followed by Personal Letters Failed to Change a Vote—Various Proposed Amendments Meet Speedy Rejection—Vote Shy Three of Needed Majority

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Women suffrage was beaten today in the senate.

By a vote of 53 to 31 the senate failed to give the two-thirds majority necessary to adopt the resolution passed by the house submitting to the states the Susan B. Anthony suffrage amendment to the federal constitution.

Before the vote was announced Chairman Jones of the woman suffrage committee, changed his vote from aye to no, in order to ask that the vote be reconsidered and the resolution left pending.

#### Wilson's Efforts Fail

President Wilson's appeal in behalf of the resolution apparently made no change in the voting, the opposition securing every vote they claimed. The majority lacked two votes of the necessary two-thirds and the change recorded for Senator Jones made it three.

The senate rejected the proposal of Senator Fred Hughes of New Jersey, to restrict suffrage to men and women who have acquired citizenship by birth or naturalization, tabling his amendment by a vote of 50 to 33.

#### Amendments Lost

Moving toward a final vote on the woman suffrage amendment today the senate rejected 61 to 22, the proposal of Senator Williams to limit the franchise to white women. The senate also rejected 61 to 17 an amendment by Senator Fletcher of Florida designed to apply the resolution's prohibition against abridgment of the franchise because of sex to the federal government only.

### YANK AIRPLANES EQUAL TO ANY ON WESTERN FRONT

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—A most favorable report on DeHavilland airplanes with Liberty motors manufactured in this country has been made to Major General Kenley of military aeronautics, by an officer of the air service just back from France.

The officer's report says the machines compare favorably with the best British and French makes. The first planes arrived in France May 13 last, and since then have been coming in ever-increasing numbers.

"The plane and motor has become very popular with our pilots," said the report. "We obtained approximately 130 miles per hour at ground level with one plane and without any special preparation obtained an altitude of 10,000 feet in 10 minutes and 21 seconds, full load, excepting bombs. We were able to loop, dive and otherwise stunt these planes exactly as well as we would any chase plane."

"The French minister of war thought so well of the Liberty motor that he under secretary for aviation, M. DuMoulin, informed me that the French would gladly take every motor we could produce which we could not use ourselves."

The state militia company will drill thru the streets of the residence section tomorrow night. The company will be dismissed early so that the members can attend the Grizzlies dance which will be given for the benefit of the Red Cross.

### TURKEY SENDS OUT FEELERS TO SECURE PEACE

Advances for Armistice Said to Be Semi-Official and No Notice Will Be Taken of Them—Convention Signed with Bulgaria Purly Military and Not Political.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—"Feelings" have been put out by Turkey for an armistice, the Evening News today says it understands.

While these advances were held to be semi-official no notice will be taken of them, the article states, until an official telegram is received.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—Bulgaria, during the discussion over the armistice at Saloniki, indicated she was not averse to attacking Turkey, according to reliable news received in London, Reuter's limited states today.

Bulgaria explained, however, that she could only act militarily in this connection in co-operation with the allies.

#### Austrian Manifesto Expected

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 30.—With Bulgaria out of the war thru the armistice convention signed on Sunday, involving her complete military surrender, interest in the Near Eastern situation is being focused on Turkey.

There was deep satisfaction in London over the day's developments, but no excitement and no demonstrations. The keynote of the newspaper comment is a warning to the people not to think that the war is ended. The German army, it is pointed out, is yet a great army and as yet undefeated.

According to Vienna messages, Emperor Charles is to issue a manifesto to the people tomorrow and it is felt that this must be an utterance of historic importance.

The convention with Bulgaria, signed yesterday, was a purely military arrangement. No political problems are dealt with.

#### Purely Military

There has been much discussion in the English press of the status of King Ferdinand, and suggestions have been made that he be deposed. The governments of the allies take the view that according to their principle of self-determination the question of who should be Bulgaria's ruler is a question for the Bulgarian people to decide. Thus it is pointed out, the allies have given a practical application to the self-determination principle at the first opportunity offered.

The armistice remains in force until the final and general peace settlement. It constitutes a complete military surrender by Bulgaria. She not only ceases to be an enemy, but ceases to be a belligerent.

### KLAMATH TIMBER LAND SELLS FOR 4 MILLION

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 1.—One of the greatest timber deals ever made on the Pacific coast was announced here today in the sale of 87,000 acres of timber lying in the Klamath Indian reservation, north of Klamath Falls, Ore., by the Oregon Land and Livestock company to the Long-Bell White Pine Lumber company of Kansas City, Mo. The consideration was not made public but timber men estimate that the property's value is about \$4,000,000.

The tract covers about 1,700,000 feet and was acquired by the Oregon company through exchange of other lands with the government.

### HUN GRASP OF BELGIUM THREATENED

Roulers Reached and Railroads Seized—British Advance Up Lys River—Submarine Bases Endangered—Intense Fighting Over 250 Miles of 400 Mile Front—Allies More Than Maintain Ground Won at Cambrai and St. Quentin and Further South.

PARIS, Oct. 1.—Approximately five-eighths of the Franco-Belgian front is involved in the present great battle. The Intransigent estimates that out of a total front of nearly 400 miles active fighting is going on along an aggregate frontage of 250 miles.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Oct. 1.—(By the Associated Press.)—Not one German now remains on the western side of the St. Quentin canal. The enemy was driven back in heavy fighting last evening and last night. The Germans are holding the east bank in great strength.

#### Progress in Belgium

HAVRE, Sept. 31.—Belgian and British forces under command of King Albert continued today to make good progress, reached Roulers and crossed the Roulers-Menin road. The official statement of the Belgian war office says that the British forces have reached the River Lys on a front from Warneton to Warneton to Warrivieu.

The number of prisoners was further increased but it has not been possible to count them.

#### U-Boat Bases Endangered

FLANDERS, Oct. 1.—(By the Associated Press.)—Strong British patrols have fought their way through the town of Warneton, on the Lys river between Armentieres and Menin, and also have gone through La Bassoeville and St. Peter's.

The Germans today continue to fight as desperately as before but every hour sees the menace to their Belgian coast positions around Ostend increased. At the same time the British and Belgians are drawing closer to Bruges.

The continued success of the Flanders operations, it is expected, will have wide and most important effects in more ways than one. The Germans will try to hold on there as they never have held any place before and it is not improbable the fighting may develop into a very fierce battle.

#### Fighting at Cambrai

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Oct. 1.—Heavy counter-attacks were delivered by the Germans today upon the Canadians, Australians and Americans outside of Cambrai. The allies however, have more than maintained their ground.

Enemy trenches some distance east of Gonnelien and Villers-Guislain have been reached and held although the Germans resisted to the utmost. The British here literally cut and shot.

(Continued on Page Six.)

### DRAWING OF DRAFT NUMBERS COMPLETED

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Drawing of numbers of 15,000,000 draft registrants was completed at 8 o'clock this morning, hours ahead of the schedule. The last number taken from the glass ball was 12,734.